United Nations A/HRC/25/G/5

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 February 2014

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Twenty-fifth session
Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Letter dated 29 January 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

I am sending you herewith a press release of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan concerning the recent violations of the ceasefire regime by the Republic of Armenia (see annex).

I would be highly appreciative if you could kindly circulate the present letter and the annexes thereto* as a document of the Human Rights Council under the agenda item 4.

(*Signed*) Murad N. Najafbayli

Ambassador, Permanent Representative

* Reproduced as received, in the language of submission only.

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Annex I

[English only]

Concerning recent violations of ceasefire regime by the Republic of Armenia

As a result of numerous acts of provocation against Azerbaijan and the intensive violations of ceasefire regime by Armenia during the recent days, officer of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, captain Mr. Elnur Jafarov and lieutenant Mr. Sabuhi Azizov were killed, another civilian was wounded, the school building was fired during the course hours and the private houses and property of the Azerbaijani civilian population residing close to the frontline were massively shelled.

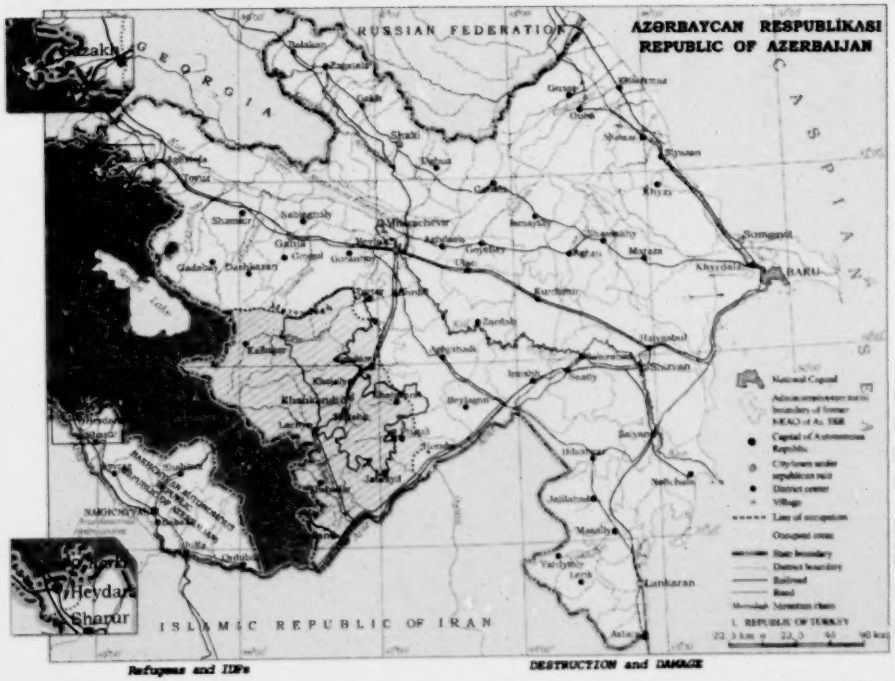
According to the information of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, on 28 January 2014, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire196 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. On 29 January 2014, the number of ceasefire violations by the Armenian side reached 250.

Primary and foremost responsibility for the recent escalation of the situation at the frontline falls directly on Armenia, the country which continues the occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and pursues the policy of aggression against Azerbaijan. The continuation of occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia in contradiction with the relevant resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly, UN Charter, norms and principles of international law, being the main source of tension, constitutes the major obstacle for the peaceful solution of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the establishment of peace in the region.

The Republic of Azerbaijan strongly condemns the provocative actions of the Armenian side, which can in no way contribute to the establishment of confidence between the parties and the resolution of the long-lasting conflict. The stance of Azerbaijan with regard to the solution to the conflict is crystal-clear. This is based on the resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly and norms and principles of international law. The armed forces of Armenia should be withdrawn from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan at the first point in order to achieve the solution of the conflict. That is the shortest and most effective way for the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

Annex II

RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION



DESTRUCTION and DAMAGE

Refugees and IDPs

Refugees from Armenia	250.000
IDPs from the occupied territories	686.566
TOTAL:	**936.566**

Settlers illegally transfered to the occupied territories

former NKAO	8.500
Lachyn	13.000
Kelbajar	700
Zangilan	520
Jabrayil	280
Total:	**23.000**

Armenian Armed Forces in the occupied territories

Tanks	320
ACV	348
Artillery	425
Personnel	45.000

Settlements	890
Houses	150.000
Public buildings	7.000
Schools	693
Kindergardens	855
Healthcare facilities	695
Libraries	927
Temples	44
Mosques	9
Historical places	9
Historical monuments and museums	464
Museum exhibits	40.000

Ind. and agricul. enterprises	6.000
Motorways	800 km
Bridges	160
Water pipelines	2.300 km
Gas pipelines	2.300 km
Electricity lines	15.000 km
Forests	265.000 ha
Sowing area	1.300 000 ha
Irregation sys.	1.200 km

The total damage is estimated up to 60 billion $ US

The occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Former Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Oblast - NKAO(1923-1991)

Territory:	4.388 sq.km
Population (1989):	189.085
- Armenians:	145.450 (76,9%)
- Azerbaijanis:	40.688 (21,5%)
- Russians:	1922 (1%)
- Others:	1025 (0,5%)
Adm.territorial div.:	Mardakert, Askeran, Shusha, Martuni, Hadrut districts

SHUSHA district

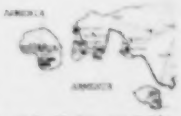
Territory:	290 sq.km
Population (1989):	20.579
- Azerbaijanis:	19.036 (92,5%)
- Armenians:	1.377 (6,7%)
Date of occupation:	May 8, 1992

THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN OUTSIDE FORMER NKAO

	date of occup.	area (in sq.km)	popul. at the time of occup. (in 1989)	current popul.
Lachyn	18.05.1992	1.845	31.596	70.900
Kalbajar	02.04.1993	3.050	57.756	63.200
Aghdam	23.07.1993	1.150	131.139	180.600
Fuzuli	23.08.1993	1.390	40.779	118.917
Jabrayil	23.08.1993	1.050	46.349	70.700
Gubadly	31.08.1993	830	29.111	30.700
Zangilan	29.10.1993	720	32.330	40.500

GAZAKH district*

Baghanis Ayrym	24.03.1993
Kheyrymly	08.03.1992
Ashaghy Askipara	12.03.1992
Barkhudarly**	27.04.1992
Sofulu**	27.04.1992
Gyzylhajyly	11.05.1992
Yukhary Askipara**	08.06.1992



*the population of the occupied territories of Gazakh distr. was purely Azerbaijanis.
**enclave villages.

SADARAK dist., NAKHCHIVAN AR

	date of occup.	population (1989)	ethnic comp. (1989)
Karki enc.village	15.01.1990	333	100% aze

Victims of aggression

killed:	20.000
disabled:	50.000
missing :	4.866

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